

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The Office Action of February 27, 2006 has been carefully reviewed and these remarks are responsive thereto. Reconsideration and allowance of the instant application are respectfully requested. Claims 19-30 are pending and have been amended.

Claims 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, and 41 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) in view of Pinder et al. and further in view of Oka and further in view of Wright et al. Claims 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over AAPA in view of Pinder et al. and further in view of Wright et al. In regard to AAPA, Pinder and Oka, arguments made in previous responses are hereby incorporated by reference. Wright is newly cited and will be discussed below.

Claim 19 has been amended to clarify that “the applicable time information defining a displayable time period corresponding to the display mode, a printable time period corresponding to the printing mode, and a storable time period corresponding to the storage mode with respect to the first data” and to clarify that a judging unit configured to judge if a requested operation is executable, upon a request “entered via a user interface” for “an action for one of displaying, printing, and storing the first data”. Finally, claim 19 has been amended to recite that “the time period that allows the requested action being acquired from the applicable time information stored in the memory.” Similar amendments have been made to the remaining claims.

These amendments are supported by the specification and figures. In particular, examples of time periods that allow the requested action are described on page 20, line 18, to page 22, line 15 of the specification, and figures 3 - 5. That is, the memory stores the time periods certain actions (e.g. displaying, printing, or storing) are allowed and not allowed. For example, Figure 4 demonstrates how only displaying is allowed in the first time period,

displaying and printing are allowed in the second time period, and all three of displaying, printing, and storing are allowed in the third time period.

Assume Figure 4 is directed to a news story. When the news is "breaking" it has a lot of value and the news source wants the user to see the news story, but not necessarily print or store the story. After a period of time, the news source decides it is okay to print the story, but not to store it. After a further period of time, the news source decides that it is okay to store the story. These time periods are saved into the memory of the apparatus and can be accessed when a user requests the story for one or more of viewing, printing, and storing.

TIME AND DATE	DISPLAY	PRINTING	STORAGE	...
- 0 0'CLOCK, SEPTEMBER 12, 1996	○	×	×	...
0 0'CLOCK, - 0 0'CLOCK, SEPTEMBER SEPTEMBER 12, 1996 14, 1996	○	○	×	...
0 0'CLOCK, - SEPTEMBER 14, 1996	○	○	○	...

FIG. 4

Thus, if it is September 13, 1996 and a user requests storage, the judging unit will judge that the requested operation is not executable based on the time periods stored in the memory. The requested action will not be allowed and the message issuing unit will issue a message indicating a time period that allows storage. However, if a user requests printing during this time period, the judging unit will judge that the requested operation is executable and printing will be allowed.

Therefore, the claimed system allows or prohibits different actions depending on the time period of the request. If prohibited, the message issuing unit will issue a message indicating a time period when the requested operation is allowed.

The claims as amended require at least the following features:

- (a) The applicable time information defines a displayable time period corresponding to the display mode, a printable time period corresponding to the printing mode, and a storable time period corresponding to the storage mode with respect to the first data;
- (b) The judging unit judges if a requested operation is executable, upon a request entered via a user interface for an action for one of displaying, printing, and storing the first data; and
- (c) The message issuing unit issues a message indicating a time period that allows a requested action, which is acquired from the applicable time information stored in the memory.

Regarding item (a), Pinder may disclose applicable time information (e.g., Fig. 19, element 1913, col. 33, lines 18-44). However, the information 1913 merely defines a single viewable time period (i.e., earliest start time 1923 and latest end time 1925) for a single data content. Pinder does not teach or suggest defining “a displayable time period, a printable time period, and a storable time period with respect to the content.” That is, Pinder does not recognize allowing or not allowing actions, such as shown in Figure 4, based on the time of the request. In other words, Pinder does not recognize that whether an action is allowed or not allowed can be based on the time of the request.

Regarding item (b), Pinder may disclose a service receptor (DHCT) (Figs. 3 and 6, element 333, col. 15, lines 35-54) which receives customer input 628 from the customer. However, Pinder fails to disclose making a judgment based upon “a request entered via a user interface for an action for one of displaying, printing, and storing the data.” Pinder does not take the requested action and then judge whether such action may be performed based on time. That is, Pinder does not consult a memory having instructions such as those set forth in Figure 4 to determine whether to allow the action during a requested time period.

Regarding item (c), Wright may disclose a display 130 which can display a message (e.g., Fig. 1, col. 3, lines 27-38). However, this message merely indicates that the line is busy and that the page base 100 will try again in several minutes. Wright does not teach or suggest indicating “a time period that allows a requested action, which is acquired from the applicable time information stored in the memory.” Since Wright does not utilize “applicable time information,” Wright’s system would never issue a message indicating a time period that allows a requested action.

Furthermore, Wright is not directed to information whose accessibility changes over time for each of the displaying, printing, or storing. Thus Wright’s system cannot, for example, prohibit a user to print and/or store a news item when the item has value as news (e.g. “a breaking news story”), display a message indicating a time period that allows the printing and/or storing, or allow a user to print and/or store the content after a certain period of time.

Wright does not provide a motivation to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine with AAPA, Pinder et al., and Oka in order to attain the claimed invention.

In regard to claims 21 and 22, the Office Action argues at pages 7 and 11, that Applicant’s Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) in view of Pinder discloses “an operation command reserving unit”, relying on Applicant’s specification page 2, lines 18 to page 4, line 5 and suggesting a verify unit 2004 (that is, the condition judging unit 2004) in Fig. 1 (Prior Art). Applicant respectfully disagrees.

AAPA (see page 3, lines 18-22) merely discloses that, if the requested operation is not authorized, the condition judging unit 2004 will not issue a command for carrying out the operation (or issues a command prohibiting the operation) and the requested operation will be refused. The condition judging unit 2004 has no capability of reserving operation command until a time for which such operation is allowed. In fact, AAPA fails to disclose preventing (or reserving) “the issuance of a command to the one of the display data decoding unit, the printing data decoding unit, and the storage data decoding unit until a current time reaches the executable time period” when the judging unit judges that the requested operation is not executable.

On the other hand, Pinder et al. discloses executing authorization on data 1809 containing information 1923 and 1925 indicative of event start time and event end time (e.g., col. 33, lines 45-47). However, Pinder et al. also fails to disclose preventing (or reserving) "the issuance of a command to the one of the display data decoding unit, the printing data decoding unit, and the storage data decoding unit until a current time reaches the executable time period" when not authorized to execute the operation.

Therefore, "an operation command reserving unit" as recited in the claims is not taught or suggested by AAPA and Pinder.

Even if AAPA is combined with Pinder, Wright, and Oka, the instant claims would have not been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Moreover, to selectively pick and choose from among the various documents can only be based on hindsight gained from the instant application. There is simply no motivation to make such modifications. Withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

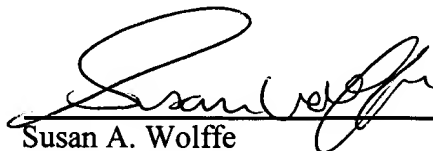
All rejections having been addressed, applicant respectfully submits that the instant application is in condition for allowance, and respectfully solicits prompt notification of the same.

Respectfully submitted,

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